

whom they still wished to obtain provisions, canoes, and guides.¹ 1687-90.

Mr. Cavelier then begged Couture to go to some of the chiefs, and give them to understand² that de la Sale had formed a very fine settlement on the Gulf of Mexico; that those who had just given him this welcome intelligence intended to proceed to Canada for goods; that they would soon return, with a great number of Frenchmen, to settle in their country, in order to defend them against their enemies, and afford them all the benefits of regular commerce; that, in order to reach the Illinois, they hoped to obtain from them the same aid that they had received from all the nations whom they had met on the way. The Akansas assembled to deliberate on these propositions, and meanwhile regaled their new guests with the best they had, and smoked the calumet with them. They nevertheless hesitated to furnish them guides for so long a voyage; but promises and presents succeeded. The young Parisian, who was unable to walk any further, remained among the Akansas, and Couture, for a time, accompanied the others. They set out the 27th; descended the river of the Akansas; and the same day reached a village, called Toriman, where, for the first time, they saw the Micissipi. They crossed it on the 29th, and the same day reached the village of the Kappas,³ where Couture took leave of them.

¹ Joutel, *Journal Historique*, pp. 300-1. F. Anastasius, *Le Clercq*, ii., pp. 356-7.

² Joutel, *Journal Historique*, p. 309.

³ Joutel says in his *Journal*, that this village is the last of the Arkansas; but it appears from Garcilasso de la Vega's *History of the Conquest of Florida*, that the Kappas, in the time of Ferdinand de Soto, were a separate and very numerous nation. None now remain: at least, in Lou-

isiana. *Charlevoix*. See Joutel, *Journal Historique*, pp. 309-315. They reached the Kappas on the 30th. (Ib.) As the Quapaws still exist, it is not easy to see how Charlevoix overlooked them in his time. They now alone represent the Arkansas: the Toriman, Tosinga, &c., having disappeared. They had been on the Ohio (Gravier, *Journal*, p. 10), and were driven down the Mississippi by the Illinois, who long called the Ohio the river of the